

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraphs [0077] and [0078], beginning on page 13, line 26 and on 14, line 29, respectively, with the following amended paragraphs:

Referring to Figs. 1 and 12, in one mode of rotational operation, the sleeve has circumferential arrays of apertures of desired form at desired circumferential spacings and the sleeve is turned continuously about the stationary slit 216 to bring individual apertures of each array in sequence into registry with slit 216, by which each aperture of sleeve 400 in turn receives a flow of resin and forms a deposit on the mold roll of shape determined by the contour of the aperture, e.g., circular in cross-section or triangular in cross-section. In some implementations, the apertures are shaped like an ellipse in cross-section so that the deposits of resin form circular deposits after passing through the nip. Here the sleeve is effectively a printing roll that forms deposits of molten resin of desired peripheral size and shape. Referring to Figs. 9, 9A and 12, if the sleeve shown had only the two apertures of row $[[R_5]] \underline{A_5}$, the resulting product would look like that shown in Figs. 9 and 9A. The spacing S_5 in this particular example is $2\pi r$, where r is the radius of the sleeve and the spacing S_6 in the product is the distance along the rotational axis between the center of the apertures in sleeve 400 as shown in Fig. 12.

In another mode of operation, sleeve 400 is held stationary (i.e., motor 282 is de-energized) at a suitable position to deliver a continuous flow of resin to the mold roll surface through selected apertures in the sleeve 400. By adjustment of the position of sleeve 103, a desired row of apertures ~~R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 , or R_5~~ A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 and A_5 can be brought into registry with slit 216. Then, with sleeve 400 held stationary, continual streams of resin of desired width and location can be produced and transferred to the mold roll. Referring to Figs. 10 and 12, if sleeve 400 is held stationary with the slit in registry with R_5 , the resulting product would look like that shown in Fig. 10. The spacing S_6 in the product is the distance along the rotational axis between the center of the apertures in sleeve 400 as shown in Fig. 12. Referring to Fig. 10A, in some implementations, continual streams of resin of desired width and location can fall under the

influence of gravity upon the mold roll. While the molding stack of Fig. 10A is shown with all rolls in a line, in some embodiments, they are staggered to accommodate the resin supply devices, e.g., devices that apply discrete doses of resin upon the surface of the mold roll, and material entry paths of the various systems mentioned herein.

Please replace paragraphs [0085] and [0086], beginning on page 16, line 25 and on 17, line 1, respectively, with the following amended paragraphs:

Referring to Fig. 21, a cylindrical transfer roll 600 is combined with die 500 to apply molten resin 108 directly to a sheet material 130 trained about pressure roll 102. This arrangement facilitates different machine configurations and can introduce a further mode of control. Using transfer rolls to deliver molten resin is described in a provisional patent application filed concurrently herewith, entitled "Transferring Resin for Forming Fastener Products," and assigned ~~Serial No. _____~~, Serial No. 60/554,234 the entire contents of which is incorporated by reference herein.

Referring to Fig. 22, a transfer belt 602 is combined with die 500 to deliver molten resin directly to a sheet material 130 trained about pressure roll 102. The belt is formed of an insulating material, for example, a heat resistant synthetic material such as silicone rubber. Delivering molten resin by transfer belt 602 can be advantageous when the insulating properties of belt ~~[[604]]~~ 602 are desired and/or when longer contact time with the sheet material is desired to obtain better transfer of the resin.